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ABSTRACTS FROM EAST EUROPEAN
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNALS

(Biology and Medicine Series)

No. 24

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ABSTRACTS FROM EAST EUROPEAN
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNALS
- Biology and Medicine Series -

No. 24

This report consists of abstracts of articles from the East European scientific and technical journals listed in the table of contents below.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: MILEK, Eduard; GRANTOVA, Helena and SKVRNOVA, Kveta; Clinic of Infectious Diseases (Klinika infekcnich nemoci) in Prague 8-Bulovka, Director (prednosta): Prof Dr J. PROCHAZKA; and the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie) in Prague, Director: Prof Dr K. RASKA.

Title: "Clinical and Epidemiological Investigation of Ornithosis"

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CI, No 40, 5 Oct 1962, pp 1193-1196.

Abstract: The authors investigated the course of an ornithosis epidemic in a group of employees of a poultry farm who had been exposed for a prolonged period to the disease. In the group of 82 individuals studied in the course of the summer months of 1960, nine cases of the pulmonary form were recorded, eight cases of the influenza-like form and eight cases of inapparent infection with the ornithosis virus were recorded. In a number of other subjects the presence of complement-fixing antibodies was revealed. Some employees remained serologically negative despite the fact that in previous years they had suffered from ornithosis and

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CI, No 40, 5 Oct 1962, pp 1193-1196.

though they were repeatedly exposed to the ornithosis virus. The authors draw attention to the possibility of relapses of the influenza-like form of ornithosis. [Author's English summary]

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: SILINKOVA-MAIKOVA, Eva; DVORAK, Ladislav; KOELBEL, Frantisek and KAPITOLA, Jiri; Third Clinic of Internal Medicine of the Faculty of General Medicine (III. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi) KU [Karlova Universita -- Charles University], Prague; Director (prednosta): Academician (akademik) J. CHARVAT.

Title: "Pulmonary Hypertension in Mitral Valvular Disease on X-Ray Pictures"

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CI, No 40, 5 Oct 1962, pp 1196-1200.

Abstract: 1. In 49 patients with mitral diseases, mostly stenoses, the authors analysed X-ray changes of the heart and pulmonary vessels according to summation pictures and tomograms in the anterior-posterior and right lateral projections.

2. By comparing the frequency and character of individual X-ray signs with pressure values obtained during catheterization of the right heart the value of the X-ray criteria was assessed.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CI, No 40, 5 Oct 1962, pp 1196-1200

3. Tomography renders X-ray evaluation more accurate: according to summation pictures there were only 55 percent correct results, while tomography rendered a correct diagnosis in 88 percent of all possible cases. [Author's English summary].

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Authors: SERVIT, Z., DUDAS, D., STERCOVA, A., KRISTOF, M., and CERVENKOVA, V.; CSAV [Ceskoslovenska akademie ved; Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences] Institute of Physiology (Fyziológický ústav), Prague; Director (reditel): Prof Dr Z. SERVIT

Title: "Reflexive Influences in the Pathogenesis of Epilepsy, from the Viewpoint of Clinical Statistics."

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 101, No 40, 5 Oct 62, pp 1200-1204

Abstract: A statistical study of the case histories of 895 patients showed that in 40 percent there were definite activating, inhibiting or arresting factors that influenced the number of their epileptic attacks. The occurrence rates of the activating and inhibiting factors were roughly equal. The most significant activating factors are neurotizing situations; inactivity, mental and physical relaxation. The most significant inhibiting factor was concentration on some muscular or psychical performance. This probably explains the fact that epileptic seizures are rare in situations that are recognized as dangerous and require the utmost concentration.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 101, No 40, 5 Oct 62, pp 1200-1204.

The conclusions derived from this statistical study confirm the practice in Czechoslovakia to assign suitable physical or mental work to epileptic patients, provided that such assignments do not violate the current safety requirements. The danger of industrial accidents, however, should not be overestimated. The concentration of the patient's attention on some physical or mental effort is also an effective means of arresting the seizure in its incipient stage (aura). In a group of patients, some of whom had been taught this technique, 14 percent were able to arrest their seizures.

The activating and inhibiting factors of the environment have the same influence in various ethiopathogenic types of diseases, independently of age and sex; consequently, they play an important role in the origin and development of human epilepsy. [Authors' Czech summary.]

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: KARASIK, V. M., Leningrad Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR [original-language version not given]

Title: "Dyspnea in Frogs Caused by Different Pharmaceutical Substances."

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 101, No 40, 5 Oct 62, pp 1204-1206.

Abstract: Written on the occasion of Prof J. Hapner's birthday, the article praises the pioneering work done by Hapner and associates in 1911-1914. The author then gives a general summary of the data that he and his co-workers obtained in their studies of dyspnea in frogs; their findings were published in Soviet journals over the past 30 years.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: VEREANU, D., Bucharest [affiliation not given]

Title: "Spinal Anesthesia in Pediatric Surgery"

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 101, No 40, 5 Oct 1962, pp 1206-1209.

Abstract: At the Clinic for Pediatric Surgery in Bucharest spinal anesthesia is used on a large scale.

In the course of 43 years a total of 18,059 rachi-anesthetics were carried out in children. During the last 23 years, from a total of 23,938 patients 60 percent were operated under spinal anesthesia, 35.3 percent under total anesthesia, 4.4 percent under local anesthesia. This popularity of spinal anesthesia is due to the great advantages of this type of anesthesia in children.

Children tolerate rachi-anesthesia better than adults. Complications after spinal anesthesia which are usually encountered in adults are practically not found in children and the mortality is insignificant (one child per 18,059 spinal anesthetics).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CI, No 40, 5 Oct 1962,
pp 1206-1209.

Statistical data provide ample evidence of the advantages of
this type of anesthesia and justify its use. [Author's English
summary].

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: REJNEK, Jaroslav and BEDNARIK, Tomas; Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion (Ústav hematologie a krevní transfuze), Prague; Director (ředitel): Prof Dr J. HOREJSI, Dr Sc.

Title: "Contribution to Investigations of the Protein Composition of Leukocyte Extracts"

Source: Prague, Casopis Lékárů Českých, Vol 101, No 44, 2 Nov 1962, pp 1305-1310.

Abstract:

The authors analyzed soluble proteins of leukocytes isolated from blood of donors and blood of patients suffering from chronic myelosis. It was revealed:

- a) The protein spectrum of soluble leukocyte proteins differs fundamentally from the plasma protein spectrum.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Source: Prague, Casopis Lékárů Českých, Vol 101, No 44, 2 Nov 1962, pp 1305-1310.

- b) In the leukocytes of blood donors no plasma proteins were found and it can therefore be assumed that the latter are under normal conditions unable to enter the leukocytes.
- c) By using anti-human precipitation serum on analysis of leukocytes from donors only in one zone -- in the area of beta-globulins-precipitation occurs which does not correspond to any of the plasma proteins, while in leukemic extracts two more zones precipitate in the area of alpha-globulins, one of them being identical with the protein present in normal blood plasma.

[Authors' English summary]

2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: LIRA, Viroslav; ZEMEKOVA, Jirina and KRAL, Jan;
Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics of CHZ

in Pribram, Director (medicosta): Odr Karel VRSAL.

Title: "Influence of Potentiated Medication on the Course
of Labor"

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 101, No 44, 2 Nov
1962, pp 1310-1315.

Abstract:

When applying potentiated medication during labour, drugs are administered in stages. An attempt is made to achieve the aim of calming the patient by small doses of drugs.

The basis of medication is the administration of three drugs: barbiturates, antihistaminic drugs and DH-ergotoxin. The latter are administered during the first stage. In 90% of all confinements it is sufficient to administer these drugs after 3 to 4-hour intervals.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 101, No 44, 2 Nov
1962, pp 1310-1315.

Administration by injection is used on a purely individual basis, usually the drugs are given orally. In the second stage if the above medication does not prove sufficient qualitative potentiation is used, i. e. further drugs are administered. The authors observed a favourable effect of potentiated medication which not only reduced or eliminated pain, but it also made the patient calmer and had a favourable effect on the course of the confinement, reduced the time of the first labour stage and the number of Caesarean sections. The favourable effect probably manifests itself also in prevention of puerperal psychosis.

[Authors' original summary]

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: DVORAKY, Karel; Department of Microbiology of the Hospital in Prague, 8 at Bulovce (Mikrobiologické oddělení nemocnice v Praze 8 na Bulovce), Director (prednosta); Docent Dr V. MACEK

Title: 'Staphylococci in Faeces'

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 101, No 44, 2 Nov 1962, pp 1316-1318.

Abstract:

1. In the course of 1959 the author examined 348 patients with enteric troubles. Coagulase positive strains were detected in 30.7 %. As a control served 108 hospital employees. In those coagulase positive strains were found in 8.2 %.

2. All strains were tested for sensitivity with nine antibiotics. The strains from the patients were very resistant. The most effective antibiotic was

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Source: Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 101, No 44, 2 Nov 1962, pp 1316-1318

neomycin, the least effective penicillin.

3. The author emphasizes the importance faecal, skin and perineal carriage.

4. The finding of staphylococci alone on selective media does not justify the diagnosis of staphylococcal enterocolitis. Correlation of the bacteriological and clinical finding is essential.

[Author's English summary]

2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: CIESAR, Ludvik and POKORNY, Milos; Professional Institute of Public Health (Zavodni ustav narodniho zdravi), V.I. Lenin Plant (zavod); In-Patient Ward of Internal Medicine (interni oddeleni luzkove), Director (prednosta): MUDr M. POKORNY.

Title: "On the Problem of Different Pathogenic Mechanisms in Ulcers and Hypertensive Diseases"

Source: Prague, Časopis Lékařů Českých, Vol 101, No 44, 2 Nov 1962, pp 1319-1323.

Abstract:

The clinical material of the med. dept. of the WNHS in Písek was analysed in order to ascertain the factors participating in the different pathogenic mechanisms of the ulcer and hypertensive diseases. Simultaneous occurrence of both diseases was extremely rare. The hypertensive disease was significantly more frequent in brain-workers who

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Source: Prague, Časopis Lékařů Českých, Vol 101, No 44, 2 Nov 1962, pp 1319-1323.

suffered frequently also from obesity, cholecystopathy, diabetes and thrombo-embolism. The ulcer disease was significantly more frequent in manual-workers, who suffered frequently also from chronic diseases of the respiratory apparatus. Frequent infectious hepatitis and appendicitis in the history have probably some role in the formation of disposition for the development of ulcer disease. The importance is emphasized of preventive measures aimed at subduing these socially significant diseases.

[Authors' English summary]

2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: ZAVADOVA-SUCHANOVA, V. and VEBORVA M.; Department of Microbiology (Mikrobiologické oddělení) and

Title: "A Contribution to the Diagnosis of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* in Swabs"

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenská epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol. XI, No 5, 1962, pp 281-286

Abstract:

On the basis of their experiences during the year 1960, the authors prove the possibility of differentiating between subclinical forms of diphtheria and carriage through agglutination and cultivation investigations of the occurrence of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*.

They underline the importance of subclinical forms in the spread of *Cor. diphtheriae* in a population and the epidemiological consequences and possible danger of this fact.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenská epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol. XI, No 5, 1962, pp 281-286.

The survey of the serological typing of the isolated strains shows that after a passing of one serotype, another one arises as prevalent. Therefore, it is impossible to prevent the spread of *Cor. diphtheriae* by an increase of antibacterial immunity through bacterine vaccinations.

About one half of the cultivated strains (145/253), having circulated in Prague in 1960, was toxic.

[Authors' English summary]

2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: ZACHAROVA, D., Institute of Sera and Vaccines (Ustav ser a ockovacich latek), Prague.

Title: "Titration of Diphtheric Antitoxin by Hemagglutination"

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol. XI, No 5, 1962, pp 237-239.

Abstract:

A modification is described of the haemagglutinating method of diphtheric antitoxins with blood cells influenced by tannin acid and sensibilized by a diphtheric antigen. The mentioned method proved to be useful when establishing the content of diphtheric antitoxin in human sera. Its merit consists in its rapid, easy and not expensive performance.

[Author's English summary]

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: LUKAS, B. and LIBICH, J.; Military Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology (Vojensky ustav hygieny, epidemiologie a mikrobiologie), Prague.

Title: "A Modification of a Simple Blood Agar Plate for the Cultivation of *P. tularensis*"

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol. XI, No 5, 1962, pp 290-297.

Abstract:

1. The effects were followed up of particular components of a simple blood agar plate Czechoslovak peptone Organofarma, glucose, NaCl, Na-thioglycolate and rabbit blood, or with an extract of rabbit liver.

2. The peptone Organofarma showed a distinct inhibitory effect starting with concentration of 2 % and presenting itself through a decrease of the number of grown colonies and a reduction of their diameter. The peptone Difco revealed such an effect till starting with concentrations 3-4 %.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol. XI, No 5, 1962, pp 290-297.

3. Complete rabbit blood was necessary for the growth, and it could not be substituted neither by 1st components, nor by sheep blood. An increase of concentration from 5 to 10 % influenced the size, but not the number of the colonies grown up.

4. Na-thioglycolate proved to be more suitable than L-cystein-HCl or cystin. In its presence, the colonies reached greater diameters, but not greater numbers.

5. Extract of rabbit liver caused an increase of the number as well as of the size of colonies which at the same time turned a little green like on mediums with cystein.

6. On the basis of gained results, a medium was prepared with 2 % of agar, 1 % of peptone Organofarma, 1 % of glucose, 1 % of NaCl, 0.4 % of Na-thioglycolate, and 5-10 % defibrinated rabbit blood, or with 50 % of rabbit liver extract.

7. A comparison of isolation and growth properties of this medium with Francis medium, yolk medium, GCBA and biological test on white mice proved its high sensibility.

2/2

[Authors' English summary]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: IZBIČKA, A.; VYVOULA, F. and JELÍNEK, J.; Department of Microbiology of the Institute for Post-Graduate Medical Training (Katedra mikrobiologie Ústavu pro doskolování lékařů), Prague; and the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Ústav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie), Prague.

Title: "Determination of Alpha-Toxic Activity with the Aid of Hemolysis in Agar"

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol. XI, No 5, 1962, pp 298-304.

Abstract:

The authors compared the results obtained with the new method of haemolysis in agar with the photometric tube method. They found that, in the case of haemolysis in agar, the exactness of results (in broad limits) does not depend on the fineness of the titration series, which represents a higher effectiveness because of the possible use of thinner titration series and a remarkable advantage for serial examinations.

1/1

[Authors' English summary]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: HALASA, M.; HESTRICKY, V.; LADZIANSKA, K.; KROCH, V. and NERUT, M; State Veterinary Institute (Státní veterinární ústav), Branch (pobočka) in Bratislava; Laboratory of Electron Microscopy of the Department of Technical Microbiology and Biochemistry (Laboratorium elektronovnej mikroskopie Katedry tech. mikrobiologie a biochemie SVÚT) Bratislava; Department of Modern Biology of the Faculty of Medicine of the J. Ev. Purkyn University (Katedra obecné biologie Lékařské fakulty Univerzity J. Ev. Purkyně) in Brno.

Title: "Electronmicroscopic Observations of the Effect of Polymyxine on Leptospiras"

Source: Prague, Československá epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol XI, No 5, 1962, pp 305-307.

Abstract:

Bactericidal effects of polymyxine on *L. canticola* and *L. pomona* were followed up electronmicroscopically. Under the influence of this antibiotic, the lysis of the enveloping membrane and of the protoplasm could be observed.

1/1

[Authors' English summary]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: SMETANA, A. and MEYBERGER, K.; Institute of Parasitology (Parazitologický ústav), CSAV / Československá Akademie Věd -- Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

Title: "An Attempt of Peroral Transmission of *Toxoplasma gondii* to the Laboratory White Mouse"

Source: Prague, Československá epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol XI, No 5, 1962, pp 308-315.

Abstract:

1. Experiments with oral transmission of *Toxoplasma gondii* to white mice were carried out. The *Toxoplasma* organisms were either administered in solid diet (infected organs) or with a liquid (diluted peritoneal exudate).

2. Transmission was effective both in feeding the organs containing *Toxoplasma* organisms and in feeding the infected liquid.

3. It has therefore not been possible to confirm the opinion of some authors that the nature of the diet given (solid or liquid) is of decisive importance for effecting transmission per os.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol XI, No 5, 1962, pp 308-315.

4. The role of minute wounds on the mucous membrane of the upper part of the alimentary tract in effectuating peroral transmission was investigated. Some of the mice were therefore wounded on the tongue.

5. Wounding the mucous membrane of the tongue did not increase, as compared with the uninjured animals, the number of mice that contracted the infection, but it accelerated the course of the disease, this being manifested by a shorter mean interval between infection and death in the wounded mice.

6. Peroral transmission very probably plays an important role in the epizootology of toxoplasmosis and may be a very important factor in maintaining the infection among small mammals in nature.

[Authors' English summary]

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: HEJTMANKOVA-UHROVA, N.; Department of Biology of the Faculty of Medicine of Palacky University (Katedra biologie lekarske fakulty University Palackeho), in Olomouc.

Title: "Trichophyton gypseum Bodin 1902 -- a Comparison of the Assimilative Properties of Normal Cultures with Those of Cultures Affected by an Antimycotic"

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol XI, No 5, 1962, pp 316-324.

Abstract:

The study was devoted to the nutritive requirements for nitrogen and carbon in normal *Trichophyton gypseum* cultures, which were compared with the requirements of some chemomorphoses of the same strain. The chemomorphoses were produced in vivo by the action of an antimycotic, had the character of genetically unfixed modifications, and conspicuously differed from each other in the morphological respect.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol XI, No 5, 1962, pp 316-324.

1. The normal colonies assimilated the hydrolysate of casein best of the seven sources of nitrogen tried. They did not assimilate nitrogen sources unorganically bound in NO_3^- and NH_4^+ . The chemomorphose assimilated best glutamic acid and also displayed a capacity to assimilate nitrogen sources bound unorganically (NO_3^- , NH_4^+).

2. The explanation of these differences in the assimilative capabilities is seen in physiological adaptation accompanying the morphological changes.

3. Of 11 carbon sources the normal colonies best assimilated mannit, the chemomorphoses — glucose.

4. The extant interpretation of the degenerative faviform changes appears to be one-sided. The faviform simplification of morphology on the one hand leads to manifestations of new synthetic properties on the other hand. Therefore one must regard faviform changes as a special kind of adaptive variability evoked by certain, in our case chemical, factors and not having a universally degenerative character.

[Author's English summary]

2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Author: KESTNEROVA, V. and VOLNA, F.; Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie), Bratislava.

Title: "Investigation of Mutual Relations Between Chemical Activity and Biological Effectiveness of Chlorine Preparations"

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol XI, No 5, 1962, pp 325-330

Abstract:

The authors followed up the bacteriocidal effect of four disinfective means (chlorine calcium, Perchloron, Chlorseptol, and Chloramin B) in concentrations about 0.1 % and 0.2 %. in proteinic as well as non-proteinic mediums under different extents of exposition times (1, 3, 5, 10, and 30 minutes).

The authors found that all the mentioned disinfection preparations in concentration 0.2 % and under more than 10 minutes long expositions are in 100 % effective against standard cultures of *E. coli* 0 111, *Salmonella typhi murtum*, and *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*.

Storing the prepared solutions in dark bottles attributes to the stability of their disinfective effect.

1/1

[Authors' English summary]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Authors: HALACHA, K. and KOZOUSKOVA, J.; Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology of the Faculty of Medicine of J. E. Purkyn University (Katedra hygieny a epidemiologie lekárske fakulty University J. E. Purkyně), in Brno; and Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology of the Faculty of Pharmacy of Komenky University (Katedra biochemie a mikrobiologie farmaceutické fakulty University Komenského) Bratislava

Title: "Suggestion of a New Fabric for Facial Masks"

Source: Prague, Československá epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol. XI, No. 5, 1968, pp. 331-335.

Abstract:

The authors tried, by a method of their own, using an adjusted aeroscope in an environment with graded microbial contamination, the suitability of a new material from crimped alien silk for facial masks, comparing this fabric with the linen used standardly. They evaluated the effect of micro-organisms interception by the numbers of all, and of the haemolytic, germs on Petri dishes

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Source: Prague, Československá epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, Vol. XI, No. 5, 1968, pp. 331-335.

with 2% blood agar. The result was invariably more favourable with the artificial fabric (the difference being statistically significant), especially so in environments of medium germ contamination. Also the coefficient of permeability for air, which plays the decisive role in the respiratory and good toleration of the mask, was more acceptable in the mask proposed than in the linen one (210 l/m²/sec. and 43 l/m²/sec., respectively). On the basis of these results the authors recommend the fabric of crimped alien silk for manufacture of facial masks for work in aseptic environment, with sterile material, or in infectious environment.

[Authors' english summary]

2/2

EAST GERMANY

Author: KRESS Herwart, Dr. med. vet.
Institute for Animal Pathology at the Munich University (Institut fuer Tierpathologie der Universität Muenchen), Munich.

Title: "Structural Peculiarities and Changes Due to Aging in the Nutritive Blood Vessels of the Heart, in Deer (*Capreolus Capreolus*) and in Red Deer (*Cervus Elaphus*)".

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin, Vol XVI, No 4, 1962, pp 585-617.

Abstract: The purpose of this dissertation is to establish the extent to which not only domestic but also wild animals (deer and red deer) suffer from structural variations and aging symptoms or even diseases of the coronary artery system. The first part of the article presents a comprehensive summary of the research and findings by other scientists and authors since 1862 in the fields of A) arterio-venous anastomoses in the heart muscle, B) other structural peculiarities in the heart vessels, and C) changes in the vessel due to aging. While all this previous research work was done on many animal species, the author of the article here confines himself in its second part

EAST GERMANY

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin, Vol XVI, No 4, 1962, pp 585-617.

to the two species of deer. A total of 46 specimens were examined, the age ranging from eight days to twelve years and including both sexes. The structure of the large, medium and small blood vessels, extra- and intramurally located, is described; the results of microscopic examination are shown. Aging symptoms were observed and conclusions drawn as to the differences between the wild animals and other, domestic ones. Although no definite thesis could be yet arrived at, it appears that the blood vessels in the heart of wild deer have a lesser tendency to pathological changes.

EAST GERMANY

Author: HAHNEFELD Elisabeth, Dr. med. and HAHNEFELD Horst, Dr. med., Insel Riems.
Friedrich-Loeffler Institute, Department of Microbiology (F.-L. Institut, Mikrobiologische Abteilung) at the German Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Berlin (Deutsche Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften zu Berlin).

Title: "An Outbreak of Contagious Pig Paralysis (Teschen Disease) in Eastern Saxony".

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 619-631.

Abstract: Five to nine months after an outbreak of contagious pig paralysis, nine cytopathogenic agents were isolated from the faeces of 62 pigs from infected stock; these agents are capable of reproduction in kidney cultures of young piglets. The agents bred in groups were of virus nature, could be carried in series through those kidney cultures and in their cytopathogenicity and plaque formation they were similar to the virus of the contagious pig paralysis. Zoonotic characteristics could not be found by i.c. inoculation into

EAST GERMANY

Source: Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin Leipzig, Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 619-631

young piglets. Nor were any antigenetic relations with the Teschen- and the Talfan virus groups found. The isolated agents should probably be classified with the SOPO- viruses.
[Author's German summary]

EAST GERMANY

Author: SCHMIDT Dieter, Dr. med. vet.,
Friedrich-Loeffler Institute, Department of Micro-
biology (F.-L. Institut, Mikrobiologische Abteilung)
at the German Academy of Agricultural Sciences in
Berlin (Deutsche Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissen-
schaften zu Berlin), Insel Riems/Greifswald.

Title: "On the Development of Locally Confined Immunity
during Dermatitis Pustulosa of Sheep".

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin
Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 633-639.

Abstract: In order to test the degree of im-
munity, sheep which have recovered from Dermatitis Pustulosa
were reinfected with 1,000,000 units of infectious virus in the
upper lip, at various time intervals since their original in-
fection (p.i.). On the eighth day p.i. the susceptibility to
this new infection was already reduced, and on the thirteenth
day p.i. the animals showed complete immunity. This immunity
remained effective till the fifth month p.i. During the sixth
to the eleventh months disease symptoms began to appear in-
creasingly after reinfection.

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Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin
Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 633-639.

After reinfection at the inside of the thigh, 88% of the
animals examined two to five months p.i. showed mostly undi-
minished susceptibility to the D.P. virus. As a result of this
pecularity, vaccination with live virus can be performed al-
ready before the clinically important immunity of the lip area
expires. Thus the occurrence of "mange" in previously infected
animal stock can be completely stopped. [Author's German summary]

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EAST GERMANY

Author: URBANEK Dieter, Dr.
Veterinary-Pathologic Institute at the Karl-Marx
University (Veterinar-Pathologisches Institut der
K.-M. U.), Leipzig.

Title: "A Contribution to the Experimental listeriosis in
Domestic and Laboratory Animals".
Part III of the report: Experiments conducted for
the explanation of neuropathogenesis of the central-
nervous listeriosis form in sheep, by means of appli-
cation of listeria to nervus trigeminus.

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin
Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 641-677.

Abstract: The intra- and perineural appli-
cation of listeria to various peripheral branches of n. tri-
geminus of ten sheep resulted in an increasing neuritis in all
the animals.

Encephalitis occurred in six cases; in the manner of cell
infiltration and its localization it is identical with the
findings during spontaneous brain listeriosis. A neurogeni-
cally ascending infection of the brain is assumed in these
cases.

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Source: Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin, Leipzig
Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 641-677.

Only lymphocytic vessel infiltration and a few ganglions
could be traced in the central nervous system. These inflamm-
able transformations in the brain are viewed as irritation
symptoms. Massive infection was not observed.

One sheep died of listeriosepticemia. The changes in the
central nervous system point to a hematogenic settlement in
the brain.

Two controlled animals infected with micrococcus pyogenes
aureus exhibited essentially only violent local purulation. In
the brain of one of the sheep irritation symptoms developed in
the form of lymphocytic vessel infiltration.

It is assumed, in agreement with the results of investiga-
tions made by other authors, that a neurogenic ascending infec-
tion plays an essential part also in the development of spon-
taneous listerio-encephalitis in the small ruminants. [Author's
German summary]

EAST GERMANY

Author: WILLER Siegfried, Dr.
Institute of Animal Breeding and Animal Feeding at
the Humboldt University (Institut fuer Tierzucht und
Tierernahrung der Humboldt-Universitaet), Berlin.

Title: "On the Methodes of the 17-Keton-Steroid Determina-
tion in the Blood of Cattle".

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin
Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 679-690.

Abstract: The testing of the basal secre-
tion of 17-ketosteroids through determination of their con-
centration in blood provides one of the most significant me-
thods of investigating the function of the adrenal gland crust.
A relatively easy modification of the ZIMMERMANN-method is de-
scribed here. This modification is well suited for the 17-
ketosteroid determination in the blood of large domestic ani-
mals. The hydrolysis was carried out with sulpho-salicylic
acid; the steroids were extracted with a 1:18 mixture of ethyl
ether and tetrachlorecarbon. Measurements were made after the
ether extraction of dye groups using the Elphe-Photometer
(ZEISS) at a wavelength of 496 millimicrons.

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Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin
Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 679-690.

Checking of this method as to its reliability yielded
following accuracy: $90.2 \pm 5.25\%$ for androsteron and $88.65 \pm 6.16\%$
for dehydroisandrosteron (DHA). The accuracy in mea-
surement was $97.8 \pm 2.14\%$ for androsteron and $97.47 \pm 2.97\%$ for
DHA. The sensitivity of the reaction, as measured at the ex-
tinction of idle values, was 0.82 ± 0.297 microgram/milliliter.
Since the normal blood concentration was only three to four
times higher than this value, therefore it was necessary to in-
crease it; this was accomplished by processing 50 milliliters.
The blood quantities required for the test and for rechecking
can be obtained from large animals at any time without diffi-
culty. [Author's German summary]

EAST GERMANY

Authors: MIELKE Heinz, Dr. med. vet. and ROSSOW Norbert, Dr. med. vet. and WEIDEMANN Helga, technical biologist, Institut of Veterinary Physiology (Veterinar-Physiologisches Institut) and Medical Animal Hospital (Medizinische Tierklinik) at the Karl-Marx University, Leipzig.

Title: "On the Liver Physiology of the Sheep". Part I. The determination of the liver blood flow, the hepatic BSP-clearance and the oxygen consumption in the splanchnic area.

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin Vol XVI, No 4, 1982; pp 691-704.

Abstract: The liver blood flow, the BSP-clearance and the oxygen consumption in the splanchnic area were investigated in 16 sheep by means of the BSP(sulpho-bromo-phthalein) continuous-infusion method. The values obtained from eleven animals were: 26.5 ± 2.03 milliliters/minute/kilogram of plasma flow through the liver, 36.6 ± 2.85 milliliters/minute/kilogram of blood flow through the liver, and

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Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin Vol XVI, No 4, 1982; pp 691-704.

39.4 ± 7.29 for the BSP-extraction. The BSP-clearance of 10.3 ± 1.99 milliliters/minute/kilogram was obtained from fourteen animals, and the oxygen consumption in the splanchnic area of 1.78 ± 0.38 milliliters/minute/kilogram was obtained from seven animals. [Authors' Germany summary]

EAST GERMANY

Authors: ROSSOW Norbert, Dr. med. vet. and NIELKE Heinz, Dr. med. vet., Medical Animal Hospital (Medizinische Tierklinik) and Institute of Veterinary-Physiology (Veterinar-Physiologisches Institut) at the Karl-Marx University, Leipzig.

Title: "On the Liver Physiology of the Sheep".
Part II. The determination of indirect BSP elimination-parameters (elimination constant, half-life, total clearance).

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin, Vol XVI, No 4, 1962, pp 705-709.

Abstract: The elimination constant, half-life, distribution volume and total clearance were determined after administering to 37 sheep five milligrams of BSP per kilogram of weight each.

The examination yielded the following results:

- 1) adult sheep (ewes and rams)
 - half-life = 2.49 ± 0.41 minutes
 - K = 0.2853 ± 0.0438 /minute
 - volume (relative) = 47.1 ± 8.93 milliliters/
kilogram of weight.

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EAST GERMANY

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin, Vol XVI, No 4, 1962, pp 705-709

clearance (total) = 13.43 ± 2.38 milliliters/
minute/kilogram of weight

- 2) lambs in the age group from 18 to 10 months
 - half-life = 2.10 ± 0.31 minutes
 - K = 0.3373 ± 0.026 /minute
 - volume (relative) = 55.0 ± 11.18 milliliters/
kilogram of weight
 - clearance (total) = 18.3 ± 3.7 milliliters/
minute/kilogram of weight.

The thus obtained indirect BSP elimination-parameter values were compared with those of other animal species and then discussed from this point of view. [Authors' German summary]

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EAST GERMANY

Author: SCHULZE Peter, Dr. med. vet.
Friedrich-Loeffler Institute in Insel Riems, at the
German Academy of Agricultural Sciences (F.-L.- Institut Insel Riems der Deutschen Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften), Electron-Microscope Department (Elektronenmikroskopische Abteilung).

Title: "Electron-Microscopic Investigations of the Plexus Chorioideus of a Healthy Pig and One Suffering from Pig Pestilence?"

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin
Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 711-741.

Abstract: The ultrastructure of the plexus chorioideus of the healthy pig does not differ from that of other animals.

The fine structure of the plexus chorioideus of animals suffering from pig pestilence shows essential agreement with facts established so far by means of optical microscopy.

In the otherwise uninjured epithelial cells there exists a structure-deficient perinuclear area.

The perivascular crevice contains, besides the known

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Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin
Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 711-741.

cell proliferations, also slightly osmiophilic granules of about 200 Angstrom which correspond to the size of the pig pestilence virus.

The damage of the plexus chorioideus begins in the endothelial cells. Early symptoms are found in the nucleus. Several pictures illustrate this condition. During the destruction of the endothelial cell, the cell membrane at the vascular lumen side is dissolved first and the basal membrane later. The basal membrane encloses the vascular lumen for some time even after the destruction of the endothelium. (Author's German summary)

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EAST GERMANY

Authors: KOLB Erich, Professor Dr. Dr., and SCHIMMEL Dietrich Dr., Institute of Bacteriological Animal-Epidemics Research (Institut fuer Bakterielle Tierseuchenforschung), Veterinary-Physiology-Chemistry Institute at the Karl-Marx University (Veterinar-Physiologisch-Chemisches Institut der K.-M. Universitaet), Leipzig.

Title: "Examination of the Manganese Content in the Organs of Sheep, with Special Consideration of the Manganese Distribution in the Walls of Various Sections of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract".

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 743-751.

Abstract: The manganese content in the organs of sheep was examined, with special consideration of the manganese distribution in the walls of various sections of the gastro-intestinal tract.

The highest concentration of manganese in the walls of the gastro-intestinal tract was found in the duodenum (15.5 milligrams/kilogram of dry substance); next follow: first stomach (14.0), pouch (9.6), ileum (7.4), jejunum (6.4), gastric glands

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Source: Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin, Leipzig Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 743-751.

(5.6), colon (4.8), caecum (4.6), psalterium (4.5). In the pre-gastral section, the concentration was found to vary within remarkably wide limits.

Of the other tissues, the liver shows most: an average of 12.9 milligrams manganese per kilogram of dry substance. There follow in descending order: kidney wall (6.7), kidney cord (6.3), heart muscle (2.1), striated muscles (0.9), lungs (0.9) and spleen (0.4). [Authors' German summary]

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EAST GERMANY

Author: SCHIMMEL Dietrich, Dr. and KOLB Erich, Prof. Dr. Dr.
Institute of Bacteriological Animal-Epidemics Research
(Institut fuer Bakterielle Tierseuchenforschung), Jena-
Zwaetzen; Veterinary-Physiology-Chemiatry Institute at
the Karl-Marx University (Veterinar-Physiologisch-
Chemisches Institut der K.-M. Universitaet), Leipzig.

Title: "Examination of Iron-, Copper-, and Manganese Contents
in Various Organs of Geese, with Special Consideration
of Their Distribution in the Walls of Various Sections
of the Digestive Tract".

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin
Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 753-761.

Abstract: The iron-, copper-, and manganese
content of various tissues was examined in geese. Following ave-
rage values (in milligrams/100 grams of dry substance were ob-
tained:

Organ or Tissue	Iron	Copper	Manganese
Spleen	174.8	1.77	0.17
Liver	108.8	39.6	1.16
Kidney	68.6	3.15	1.10
Lungs	95.4	1.18	0.04

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Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin, Vol XVI,
No 4, 1962, pp
753-761

Bone Marrow	35.9	6.02	0.51
Pancreas	10.8	0.69	1.04
Left Heart Muscle	37.6	3.97	0.58
Right Heart Muscle	30.4	2.56	0.52
Breast Muscle	14.5	1.18	0.26
Thigh Muscle	8.6	0.77	0.20
Skin	5.6	0.49	0.25
Brain	10.3	1.80	0.35
Cereb	11.0	1.61	0.31
Spinal Cord	6.0	2.36	0.40

Further examination was made to determine the iron-,
copper-, and manganese contents of the various tissue sections
in the digestive tract; following average values were thus ob-
tained:

Esophagus	9.1	0.65	0.33
Gastric Gland	34.4	1.22	0.68
Keratinoid Layer	27.9	1.81	1.21
Gastric Muscle	29.2	1.02	0.32
Duodenum	31.6	1.12	0.58
Jejunum	14.8	0.58	0.39
Caecum	21.4	0.70	0.32
Small Intestine	26.4	0.89	0.21

The results of this investigation are compared with previous
ly known data. [Authors' German summary]

EAST GERMANY

Author: SMOLLICH A.

Institute of Veterinary Anatomy at the Humboldt University (Institut fuer Veterinar-Anatomie der H. Universitaet) and the Department of Anatomy at the Institute of Comparative Pathology (Anatomische Abteilung des Institutes fuer Vergleichende Pathologie), German Academy of Sciences (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften), Berlin.

Title: "On the Macroscopic and Microscopic Anatomy of the Adrenal Gland of the Marsh Beaver (*Myocastor Coypus*, Molina)".

Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 762-838.

Abstract: The article is divided into two sections. The first section deals with the macroscopic examination of the adrenal gland anatomy, analysis of its shape, dimensions, location with respect to other organs, its weight characteristics. Also treated are its relation to the kidney, the differences between both adrenal glands which an animal possesses and between those of the two sexes. The second part of the article is devoted to

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Source: Leipzig, Archiv fuer Experimentelle Veterinarmedizin Vol XVI, No 4, 1962; pp 762-838.

the microscopic aspects of adrenal gland anatomy. The following subjects are treated in detail: the capsule, its structure, its growth and its functioning; the interstitial binding tissue; the crust, its sectionalization, its histology and its cytology. Each section of the crust is described in regard to the cellular structure. A new terminology is proposed, which would divide the crust into three zones: externa, media and interna. This seems more logical in view of the results of research; at the same time, the classical basic division into three sections would be maintained.

The conclusion of the article, with bibliography and author's byline, is to follow.

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HUNGARY

Author: PALLADIN, A.W. of the Biochemical Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Kiev.

Title: "Distribution of Some Enzymes in the Intracellular Brain Structures" [German Article].

Source: Budapest, Acta Physiologica, Vol 21, No 2, 1962; pp 105-111.

Abstract: The various enzymes are not evenly distributed within the brain cells among the intracellular structures. The proteinases, glutaminases and ATP-ase are localized in the structural components of the cells, principally in the mitochondrias; the desaminases of adenosine, guanine and guanosine and the glycolytic enzymes, such as phosphoglucose mutase and aldolase, on the other hand, are localized in the soluble part of the cytoplasm. [Author's German summary].

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HUNGARY

Author: CSEH, Gyorgy, of the Institute for Pharmacoindustrial Research (Gyogyszeripari Kutato Intezet), Biochemical Institute, Medical University and Biochemical Department, Budapest.

Title: "The Effect of Hydrocortisone on the Aerobic Glycolysis in Lymphoid Organs" [English article].

Source: Budapest, Acta Physiologica, Vol 21, No 2, 1962; pp 113-118.

Abstract: The effect of hydrocortisone on the aerobic glycolysis of thymus and lymph node slices of the rat has been studied *in vitro*. By examining the glucose uptake, the lactic acid production and respiration it has been shown that at higher than mM concentrations the hormone increases lactic acid formation; this change is much greater than that taking place in respiration. The increase of lactic acid production is accompanied by a decrease of glucose uptake. This phenomenon, as well as the diminished inhibition of lactic acid production by monoiodoacetic acid in the presence of hydrocortisone indicate that under such circumstances part of the lactic acid is not produced by glycolysis. From the properties of lactic acid production in the presence of alanine it has been concluded that under the glucocorticoid effect the transformation of certain amino acids to lactic acid comes to the fore in the lymphoid tissues.

[Author's English summary].

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HUNGARY

Authors: TOLNAY, Pal and BAGDY, Daniel, of the Department of Biochemistry of the Institute for Pharmacoindustrial Research, Budapest.

Title: "On Chemical and Biochemical Properties of Some Derivatives of Elastase" [English article].

Source: Budapest, Acta Physiologica, Vol 21, No 3, 1962; pp 119-121.

Abstract: Authors prepared some derivatives of elastase in order to study elastolytic phenomena. No pancreatic elastase free from nonspecific proteolytic activity could be obtained. None of the treatments resorted to gave a complete nonspecific denaturation of the elastase preparation. The different enzymatic functions of the preparations did not respond uniformly to the treatments. The properties of the enzyme derivatives depend on the conditions of treatment.

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HUNGARY

Authors: BAGDY, Daniel, FALK, Martha and TOLNAY, Pal of the Department of Biochemistry of the Institute for Pharmacoindustrial Research, Budapest.

Title: "Inhibition of Elastase by Trypsin Inhibitors" [English article].

Source: Budapest, Acta Physiologica, Vol 21, No 3, 1962; pp 123-126.

Abstract: In a preliminary note, authors report on the results of their experiments undertaken with the aim of finding out whether elastase is inhibited by trypsin inhibitors. Inhibitors from pancreas, soybean and ovomucoid inhibited elastolysis only slightly and there was no proportionality between amount of inhibitor and amount of elastase inhibited. The nonspecific proteolytic effect of elastase is significantly inhibited by both the soybean inhibitor and the ovomucoid in the reaction between elastase and hemoglobin. It may thus be assumed that the reaction between trypsin inhibitors and elastase does not involve the entire elastase molecule but only certain areas of the latter.

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HUNGARY

Author: LOZSA, Albert, of the Institute of Public Health (Közegészség-tani Intézet) of the Szeged Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyetem).

Title: "Factors Influencing the Normal Values of the Serum Protein Fractions in the Albino Rat" [English article].

Source: Budapest, Acta Physiologica, Vol 21, No 3, 1962; pp 127-147.

Abstract: Paper electrophoretic studies have been made to examine the properties of the serum proteins of the rat, to analyse the circumstances of separation, to determine the mobility of the fractions and their specific dye uptake. The changes in serum proteins with age have been studied in 830 male Wistar rats, from the newborn period till 3 years of age. The study was extended to the influence of the diet, the environment, differences in breed and sex, as well as the technique of obtaining and preparing the blood sample.

To the perfect separation of the rat serum, more electrical intensity is required than with other species. The binding of acid fuchsin (Deigy) to serum proteins is (variable, the correction factors are numbers near to 1).

The development of serum proteins in the early phase of extrauterine life is accompanied by qualitative and quantitative changes of which the most conspicuous

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Source: Budapest, Acta Physiologica, Vol 21, No 3, 1962; pp 127-147.

are the rapid increase of albumin, the changes in the mobility of α_1 -globulin, the splitting of fraction G into α_2 - and β -globulins, as well as the peculiar, biphasic change in γ -globulin. During the first few weeks of extrauterine life the blood shows a great tendency to haemolysis. The normal adult values appear after the fourth month. Characteristic of the rat are the short and closed spectrum, the low albumin and γ -globulin, as well as the high α_1 - and β -globulin levels. The serum protein pattern is constant between the fourth and the eighth months. In old age the values differ from these. The changes of serum proteins in different ages are governed by strict laws.

The serum protein spectrum is profoundly altered by the diet and the environmental conditions. Minor differences may be noted when rats of the same age from different breeds and of different sex are compared.

On the basis of the results obtained it has been pointed out that the divergences in the data on normal values are due to differences in the methods employed and in the conditions of maintenance.

[Authors' English summary].

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HUNGARY

Authors: DEZSO, Istvan, and BOT, Gyorgy, of the Institute of Medical Chemistry (Orvosi Vegytani Intezet) of the Debrecen Medical University.

Title: "Changes in 'Iron Absorption' and Iron-Binding Capacity in Responses to Bleeding in the Rabbit" (English article).

Source: Budapest, Acta Physiologica, Vol 21, No 3, 1962; pp 149-155.

Abstract:

Continuing a previous research work it has been found that bleeding by itself, without simultaneous administration of iron, results in the reduction of "iron absorption".

Bleeding affects the iron-binding capacity of the serum: it increases the total iron-binding capacity in spite of the resultant protein loss. This increase is observed in young and old rabbits alike, as opposed to the decrease of "absorption" which only occurs in young rabbits.

It has been found that intravenously injected iron disappears faster from the circulation after a blood loss than in normal animals. Thus, the post-bleeding decrease of "absorption" seems to be more apparent than real, because the increased utilization of iron decreases the serum iron level after an iron load.

The initial phase of latent iron deficiency - after serial bleedings - can be demonstrated only by the increase of total iron-binding capacity, there being no increase yet in "iron absorption", owing to the increased utilization of iron.

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[Authors' English summary].

HUNGARY

Authors: DESEI, Ilies, FENES, Imre, MARKUS, Vera and SULE, Ferenc, of the Institute of Pathophysiology (Korlettani Intezet) of the Budapest Medical University.

Title: "In Vitro Absorption of Carbohydrate and NaCl from the Intestines of Nephrectomized Rats" (English article).

Source: Budapest, Acta Physiologica, Vol 21, No 3, 1962; pp 157-161.

Abstract:

The absorption of isotonic glucose, xylose, physiologic and hypertonic NaCl solutions has been studied in the isolated intestine of nephrectomized and control rats. It has been found that 48 hours after nephrectomy the transport of isotonic glucose decreased by 68 per cent, and that of physiologic NaCl by 24 per cent. The absorbed quantity decreased by 68.5 per cent in the case of glucose, by 65 per cent in the case of isotonic NaCl solution and by 17 per cent in the case of hypertonic NaCl solution.

[Authors' English summary].

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HUNGARY

Authors: CSERNAY, László, KOVACS, Kelemen, DAVID, Margit A., IASZÓ, Ferenc A., HORVÁTH, István, and JULESZ, Miklós of the First Department of Medicine (I.sz. Belklinika) of the Szeged Medical University.

Title: "Experiments to Influence Xylose Excretion in the Rat" [English article].

Source: Budapest, Acta Physiologica, Vol 21, No 3, 1962; pp 163-168.

Abstract:

Xylose excretion has been investigated after interruption of the connections between the hypothalamus and pituitary. It has been found that the excretion of water and xylose was significantly diminished in hypophysectomized rats and in rats with adeno-hypophysis transplanted into the anterior chamber of the eye. Extreme changes induced in the urine output by thirsting, diuretic treatment or by destroying the pituitary stalk had no influence on xylose excretion. The administration of cortisone normalized the excretion of both water and xylose in hypophysectomized rats. Hypophysectomy did not influence the intestinal absorption of xylose.

The diminution of xylose excretion is attributed to a decrease in glomerular filtration caused by hypophysectomy.

[Authors' English summary].

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HUNGARY

Authors: MOLNAR, Jeno and SZPÖRNY, László of the Pharmacological Laboratory of the Gedeon Richter Chemical Works (Kobányai Gyógyszerár, Budapest).

Title: "The Effects of Vincamine on Smooth Muscle" [English article].

Source: Budapest, Acta Physiologica, Vol 21, No 3, 1962; pp 169-173.

Abstract:

The smooth muscle effects of vincamin, an alkaloid isolated in crystalline form from *Vinca minor* L., were studied on isolated intestines of the guinea pig, rabbit and rat.

Depending on the animal species and the concentration used, vincamin caused contraction or an increase in tone, or relaxation. Both kinds of effect were reversible, after washing, the intestine regained its initial tone and reactivity.

The contractive effect was not inhibited by atropine, tubocurarine and hexamethonium, while papaverine and chlorpyramine were effective in this respect.

At a concentration of 10^{-6} g/ml, vincamin prevented the smooth muscle spasm caused by BaCl₂, menthol, serotonin, acetylcholine and histamine on guinea-pig ileum.

In the isolated intestine the site of action of vincamin seems to be in the smooth muscle fibres.

[Authors' English summary].

1/1

HUNGARY

Authors: KELEMEN, Agnes M., CSANYI, E. and SIMON, A., of the Research Institute for Pharmaceutical Industry and the Chincin Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works (Chincin Gyógyszer- és Vegyszereti Termékek Gyára), Budapest.

Title: "Microbiological and Hematological Actions of Cyanocobalamine-Monocarboxylic Acid Isomers" [English article].

Source: Budapest, Acta Physiologica, Vol 21, No 3, 1962; pp 177-180.

Abstract:

The microbiological and hematological actions of three monocarboxylic acid derivatives obtained by the hydrolysis of the propionic acid amide groups of vitamin B₁₂ have been compared. Correlations have been found between the lability of the acid amide groups, the inhibitory action on the growth of *E. coli*, and the granulocytopenic action in the rat.

[Authors' English summary].

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HUNGARY

Authors: Margit GALLAI MD, Sándor SCHNARDT MD and György AMBRÓZSY MD of the Neurological Clinic (Neurologiai Klinika) (Director: Prof Dr Béla HORÁNYI) of the Budapest College of Medicine, and the Department of Internal Medicine (belgyógyászati osztály) of the National Oncological Institute (Országos Onkológiai Intézet) (Chief Physician: Camillo SELLEI MD).

Title: "Progressive Multifocal Leucoencephalopathy Accompanying Hodgkin's Disease"

Source: Budapest, Idősgyógyászati Szemle, Vol 15, No 9, Sep 62; pp 257-264.

Abstract: Authors describe a case of progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy. In the development of the pathological syndrome they attribute significance, in addition to the reticulo-endothelial proliferation which makes up the basic disease, also to the repeated therapeutic x-ray irradiations and to the anemia which developed as a result of the basic disease and of the therapy employed. They assume that the polynuclear giant cells characteristic of the pathological

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HUNGARY

Source: Budapest, Idősgyógyászati Szemle, Vol 15, No 9, Sep 62; pp 257-264.

picture originate in the central-nervous representative of the reticulo-endothelial system, the microglia. [Authors' Hungarian summary].

SUMMARY

Author: Margit DOMBAY MD of the Neurological Clinic (Director: Prof Dr Bela HORANYI) of the Budapest College of Medicine.

Title: "Histological Changes of the Nucleus Amygdaleus in Senility"

Source: Budapest, Ideggyógyászati Szemle, Vol 15, No 9, Sep 62: pp 265-271.

Abstract: The author has found senile plaques in the nucleus amygdaleus only in those cases in which the plaques were present also in the cerebral cortex. The senile plaques appear preferentially in the anteromedial portion of the amygdala; their number is much smaller in the lateral portion. On the basis of their silver impregnation, stainability with PAS and microglia reaction the plaques in the lateral part differ from those in the medial part. The Alzheimer fibrillum change, if present in a mass form, is more numerous in the medial portion than in the lateral portion. Its first place of occurrence is the periamygdalar cortex, medial nucleus and the proximal rim of the lateral nuclear chamber. Corpora amylacea are not present in the amygdala proper, only in the first layer of the periamygdalar cortex. [Author's Hungarian summary].

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HUNGARIAN

Author: Magda STIPULA MD of the Neurological Clinic (Director: Prof Dr Bela HORANYI) of the Budapest College of Medicine.

Title: "A Case of Ectopic Pinealoma"

Source: Budapest, Ideggyógyászati Szemle, Vol 15, No 9, Sep 62: pp 272-277.

Abstract: Author describes a tumor of the infundibulum region in a 13-year old girl. For two years previously she had been treated for thrombocytopenia. Death occurred under symptoms of acute brain pressure. Histologically the tumor corresponded to an anisomorphic pinealoma. The tumor originated in the fundus of the third chamber; infiltrated the infundibulum, the star and posterior lobe of the hypophysis and also toward the front and the back the subependymal tissue of the side chambers. The corpus pineale was normal. [Author's Hungarian summary].

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POLAND

Author: KROMCZYNSKI, Dr Leszek, Secretary General of the Polish Pharmaceutical Society (Sekretarz generalny Polskiego Towarzystwa Farmaceutycznego)

Title: 'On the Sixth Meeting of the Polish Pharmaceutical Society'

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 397-399.

Abstract: The Sixth Meeting will take place in Wroclaw. The main theme of discussion will be applied pharmacy. Because of increased specialization individual sections will be organized for each branch of the discipline. Papers from seven Schools of Pharmacy (Wydzial Farmaceutyczny) and four Institutes will be presented.

The author discusses the function and significance of the pharmacist's profession, particularly his increased importance since the creation of the drug industry and the consequent industrialization of the profession. The develop-

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POLAND

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 397-399.

ment of the Polish drug industry is discussed, and the principal plants are mentioned (Polfa, Marhapol, Biomed).

The author emphasizes the need for regulating the pharmaceutical profession in terms of the legal definition of rights and duties, and mentions what has been done so far in this field. Pharmaceutical training (curriculum, post-graduate training, specialization) are also discussed. The profession is also briefly defined in terms of its various activities (research, industry, etc).

A brief report on past activities of the various specialized sections of the Polish Pharmaceutical Society is given.

2/2

POLAND

Author: ZAWADA, Edward Mgr. Inz. (Master of Engineering);
Executive Director (Dyrektor Naczelny) of the "Pol-
fa" Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry
(Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Farmaceutycznego "Polfa")

Title: "The Achievements and Aims of 'Polfa'"

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep
1962, pp 399-406.

Abstract: "Polfa" is the principal supplier of drugs for
the Home Health Service [original version not given]. The
development of the Polish pharmaceutical industry parallels
the rapid progress of pharmacy all over the world and takes
into account the far-reaching changes in the nature of in-
ternational pharmaceutical production. Big investments, the
introduction of modern machinery and new production methods,
cooperation with foreign countries -- all these factors
keep the Polish pharmaceutical industry abreast of that in
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POLAND

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep
1962, pp 399-406.

other countries. The investments will be continued as well
as the intensification and further improvement of production.
The basic aim in all fields is and will remain to satisfy
fully the continually growing needs of the Health Service,
to increase further the volume of drug exports and to con-
solidate the reputation of quality of "Polfa" drugs.
[Author's English summary]

POLAND

Author: KUBIKOWSKI, Prof Dr Piotr and CZLONKOWSKI, Mar
(Master) Franciszek [affiliations not given].

Title: "Activities of the Drug Institute (Instytut Lekow)"

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep
1962, pp 406-410.

Abstract: The article discusses the following topics: the achievements of the Drug Institute in the past 10 years; its successes in the field of new syntheses; its cooperation with other institutes, scientific institutions and clinics; its work in various commissions such as the Polish Pharmacopoeia Commission (Komisja Farmakopei Polskiej), the Drug Commission (Komisja Lekow), the Commission on Stomatologic Problems (Komisja do Spraw Stomatologicznych) and the Commission on Drug Production and Consumption Problems (Komisja do Spraw Produkcji i Zuzycia Lekow). Attention is also devoted to drug quality control and to the activities of Ins-
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POLAND

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep
1962, pp 406-410.

titute employees and pharmaceutical analysts in control laboratories where they are engaged in the field of training, working out and evaluating State standards for drugs. The article also mentions the role of the Institute as the highest instance in arbitration proceedings in cases involving drug evaluation. [Author's English summary]

POLAND

Author: WARDZINSKI, Jerz. Ing. (Master of Engineering) Edward, Technical Director (Dyrektor techniczny) of the "Polfa" Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry (Zjednoczenie Przemyslu Farmaceutycznego "Polfa").

Title: "Research Work on Drugs in Poland"

Source: Warsaw, Pharmacia Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 410-414.

Abstract: The origin of the pharmaceutical industry is to be found in man's yearning to fight diseases and to prolong life. The modern pharmaceutical industry produces ever better and more effective drugs. However, this requires that continuous research work be carried out by groups of specialists from many fields of sciences. Research work involves heavy financial investments for the development of laboratories, their equipment, salaries for chemists, analysts and phar-

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POLAND

Source: Warsaw, Pharmacia Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 410-414.

macologists as well as considerable expenditure for clinical research. It is obvious that research work can be carried out only by large pharmaceutical firms. "Polfa" is presently in a position to do so. It has the human, technical and financial resources for research aimed at the creation of new drugs.

Particularly good results are being obtained by means of cooperation with the appropriate University departments, through the joint efforts of scientists employed at the various University departments aided by the technical and financial resources of "Polfa".

Research work upon Polish domestic drugs is already in progress and will be continued in order to enable the Polish pharmaceutical industry to equal the achievements of foreign industries and compete in world markets. [Author's English summary]

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POLAND

Author: TARCHALESKA, Mgr Inz (Master of Engineering) Hanna,
Economic Director (Dyrektor Ekonomiczny) of the
"Polfa" Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry
(Zjednoczenie Przemyslu Farmaceutycznego "Polfa").

Title: "The Export of 'Polfa' Drugs"

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep
1962, pp 414-417.

Abstract: This article deals with the export of drugs produced by "Polfa". This export is developing rapidly and its volume has increased 8-fold in 4 years. In 1962 its value is expected to reach 65 million hard zlotys, which corresponds to 1 billion zloty at domestic market prices. As much 25 percent of the total volume of "Polfa's" production is at present intended for foreign markets. The development of export trends and the necessity of maintaining the priority of domestic market requirements for drugs have resulted in

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POLAND

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep
1962, pp 414-417.

the development of large capacities which enable us to produce basic groups of drugs especially needed for export.

The export of pharmaceutical products comprises a large assortment: 160 items. More than 70 percent of its value is represented by antibiotics and steroid hormones. 40 to 50 percent of export value will be obtained this year in the form of fully prepared drugs. "Polfa" drugs are exported to 50 countries all over the world. The quality of these products conforms to the highest world standards. In 1961 equilibrium has been achieved between the import value of fully prepared drugs and the value of raw materials imported for industry and the export value for "Polfa" drugs. This year there will be an export surplus over imports, amounting to 24 million hard zlotys. [Author's English summary]

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POLAND

Author: NANTKA-NAWERSKI, Dr Pawel; Director for Scientific-Research Activities of the Pharmaceutical Institute (Dyrektor do spraw naukowo-badawczych Instytutu Farmaceutycznego).

Title: "Activities of the Pharmaceutical Institute"

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 417-419.

Abstract: The activities, organization and aims of the Pharmaceutical Institute in Warsaw are described, and its plans for the years to come are discussed. [Author's English summary]

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POLAND

Author: KOTULA, Mgr. Inz (master of Engineering) Zbigniew; Institute of Antibiotics (Instytut Antybiotyków)

Title: "Achievements and Perspectives for the Development of the Antibiotics Institute"

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 419-420.

Abstract: The article discusses the organization and the activities of the Institute of Antibiotics. Its achievements and plans for the years to come are described. [Author's English summary]

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POLAND

Author: KROWCZYNSKI, Dr Leszek; Director of the Laboratory of Applied Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Institute (Kierownik Zakładu Farmacji Stosowanej Instytutu Farmaceutycznego), Warsaw.

Title: "Applied Pharmacy in the Research and Practice of the Pharmaceutical Industry"

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 420-424.

Abstract: To work out and to produce a proper pharmaceutical form that guarantees both the required therapeutic result and the proper durability of the drug is a difficult task imposed by the industry on applied pharmacy. Modern manufacturing processes covering pharmaceutical forms involve a tremendous number of auxiliary substances and new methods of control and production. It is due to them that several new forms such as tablets and prolonged operation emulsions, microcrystalline emulsions for injections, etc.,

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Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 420-424.

have been introduced in the Health Service [original version not given]

All these problems are being worked out by the Laboratory of Applied Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Institute and by the Industrial Testing Laboratories (Zakładowe Laboratoria Badawcze), for the needs of "Polfa" since they have the appropriate equipment. Many pharmacists are continually improving their qualifications through specialized training, practice abroad and visits to foreign manufacturing plants. The departments dealing with the production of pharmaceutical forms in individual factories are being continually developed and their equipment is being modernized in order to obtain greater mechanization and automation of working processes. [Author's English summary]

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POLAND

Author: SZOJESKA, Mgr (Master) Krystyna; Head of the Department for Quality Control in Production (Naczelnik Wydziału Jakości Produkcji) of ZPF (Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Farmaceutycznego -- Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry) "Polfa".

Title: "Quality Problems of 'Polfa' Drugs"

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 424-429.

Abstract: The introduction of a new drug into the Health Service [original version not given] is preceded by approval of the Drug Commission [original version not given] which is an advisory body at the Ministry of Health [original version not given]. Then, a permit is issued for the production and sale of any given drug by the Ministry.

Each lot of drugs produced is subjected to an examination in the plant's control laboratories (chemical, bio-

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POLAND

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 424-429.

logical, bacteriological). Testing is based on the quality requirements set by the Ministry of Health and its control body, i.e. the Drug Institute [original version not given].

The control of drugs at the manufacturing plants is carried out by especially appointed bodies: the Technical Inspection Sections [original version not given]. Their main task consists in ascertaining that the drug produced conforms with the proper requirements. [Author's English summary].

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POLAND

Author: KONIECZNY, Mgr. (Master) Zygmunt; "Polfa" Center of Scientific Information (Centrum Informacji Naukowej "Polfa").

Title: "The Modern Character of the Polish Pharmaceutical Industry"

Source: Warsaw, Pharmacia Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 429-433.

Abstract: The rapid development of the international pharmaceutical industry and the strong competition between capitalistic firms leads to the creation of a huge number of products differing often from one another only by name or packaging. New and truly valuable drugs are rare in this flood of pharmaceutical products. In principle the assortment of "Polfa" drugs is presently quite satisfactory for the needs of everyday medical practice. A certain backwardness in the assortment which could be observed in the past

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Source: Warsaw, Pharmacia Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 429-433.

is continually being remedied by the addition of new items, which are either imitations of drugs that have already won an international renown or represent original new Polish drugs. [Author's English summary]

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POLAND

Author: EICHLER, Inz. (Engineer) Włodzimierz; Director of the Packaging Laboratory (Kierownik laboratorium Opakowań), "Polfa" Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry (Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Farmaceutycznego "Polfa").

Title: "The Packaging of 'Polfa' Drugs"

Source: Warsaw, Farma Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 433-436.

Abstract: This article deals with the problems of packaging in the Polish pharmaceutical industry. It discusses the advances which have taken place in this field all over the world, particularly with regard to the adoption of a scientific approach to these problems. Work on unification and standardization done with regard to drugs intended for the domestic market as well as for export is mentioned. Also mentioned are the compounds used in the manufacture of pack-

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Source: Warsaw, Farma Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 433-436.

ending with a view to producing pleasant and esthetic results. The article ends with a discussion of the trends of development which packaging must follow in the years to come.
[Author's English summary]

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POLAND

Author: KARDYS, Mgr (Master) Zbigniew and LICHOMSKI, Mgr. Janusz; "Polfa" Scientific Information Center (Ośrodek Informacji Naukowej "Polfa").

Title: "Certain Aspects of Drug Consumption in Poland"

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 439-443.

Abstract: The analysis of drug consumption in certain provinces shows that there are considerable differences between consumption in large urban center and that of the provincial ones. It is assumed that drug consumption will increase further, following a trend similar to that observed in other countries. [Author's English summary]

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POLAND

Author: PIASECKI, Mgr (Master) Janusz; Director of the "Polfa" Scientific Information Center (Kierownik Ośrodeka Informacji Naukowej "Polfa").

Title: "Scientific Information on 'Polfa' Drugs"

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 443-446.

Abstract: In view of the rapid development of the pharmaceutical industry, scientific information about drugs is a vital necessity. When this information is intended for the medical and pharmaceutical world, it is treated as supplementary information to that on the composition, action and indication of drugs. The scientific information service of the "Polfa" industry is organized at three levels. The Drug Center [original version not given] is the directing unit which coordinates, instructs and supervises two other elements: information originating in manufacturing plants

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Source: Warsaw, Farmae'a Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 443-446.

and information from the provinces. It also engages in editorial activities, and every year it issues several publications. It organizes shows and exhibitions of drugs both at home and abroad. [Author's English summary]

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POLAND

Author: GIESLANSKI, Dr Farm (Doctor of Pharmacy) Tadeusz;
[affiliation not given].

Title: "Development Trends of the 'Herbapol' Herbal Drugs Plant"

Source: Warsaw, Farmae'a Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 446-450.

Abstract: The article discusses the development of the herbal drugs industry in Poland and its organization, the improvement of the quality and form of herbal drugs, their popularization, rendering more efficient their distribution and increasing exports. The production of this industry has been increased considerably by its reorganization. It creates new assortments of herbal drugs. In addition to the products of the "Herbapol" plants, the industry also produces galenics supplied to the chemists' shops and many other products destined to other industries, such as carotene oil, chlorophylline and others. The industry also manu-

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Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 446-456.

factures edible products, such as herbal pepper, edible extracts and the like.

In the herbal industry, manufacturing plants cooperate extensively. The cultivation of herbs is one of its most important tasks. The Herbal Seed Station and its own Experimental Centers [original versions not given] cooperate in this field under the supervision of the Herbal Industry Institute [original version not given].

The herbal industry is not restricted to the activities of its own Institute and laboratories in the manufacturing plants. It is also helped by the relevant departments at Medical Schools, Engineering Faculties and Higher Agricultural Schools, as well as by many specialists. [Author's English summary]

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POLAND

Author: DZIELSKI, Mar. (Marek) Jan; Vice President of the National Union of Pharmaceutical and Chemical Cooperatives (Viceprezes Krajowego Związku Spółdzielni Farmaceutycznych i Chemicznych)

Title: "The Cooperative Pharmaceutical Industry"

Source: Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 452-455.

Abstract: The organization and development of the cooperative pharmaceutical industry within the framework of the National Union of Pharmaceutical and Chemical Cooperatives is discussed. Important preparations and drugs produced in the 1950-1962 period are listed and the production plans for the immediate future are discussed. [Author's English summary].

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POLAND

Author: PIASECKI, Mgr. (Master) Janusz; Director of the Scientific Information Center (Kierownik Centrali Informacji Naukowej) of the "Polfa" ZPP [Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Farmaceutycznego -- Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry].

Title: "Pharmacists in the Pharmaceutical Industry"

Source: Warsaw, Farmaia Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 455-457.

Abstract: Poland's modern pharmaceutical studies enable pharmacists to hold many positions in the pharmaceutical industry, beginning with the very conception of a drug, through synthesis, design of form and packaging, scientific information and services such as planning, sale and supply. The two fields of applied pharmacy and analysis are open almost exclusively to qualified pharmacists. [Author's

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POLAND

Author: PRON, Dr Stanislaw [affiliation not given].

Title: "The Importance of Pharmaceutical Museum Documentation for Historical Evaluation"

Source: Warsaw, Farmaia Polska, Vol XVIII, No 17-18, Sep 1962, pp 457-459.

Abstract: Nowadays the evaluation of the history of pharmacy and of the pharmaceutical sciences has become a subject of interest to many nations.

The range of sources available for such study is increasing and historians can now build the basis of historical synthesis.

Historians of pharmacy can find reliable documentary material *sensu lato* only in a historical museum of pharmacy -- a museum organized on humanistic principles. [Author's English summary].

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POLAND

Authors: WISNIOWSKI, Jerzy, DOLEZAL, M., and ROMANIUKOWA, K. Zoohygiene Research Office (Zaklad Higieny Zwierzat) of the IW [Instytut Weterynaryjny, Veterinary Institute], Bydgoszcz (Director: Docent Dr. Jerzy WISNIOWSKI) and the Department of Medical Microbiology (Zaklad Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej) of the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy], Krakow (Director: Prof. Dr. Zdzislaw PRZYBYLKIOWICZ).

Title: "Some Observations on the Coombs Test in Serological Investigations of Tuberculous Cattle."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 10, October 1962, pp 377-383.

Abstract: Sera of 427 heads of cattle were investigated using the haemagglutination test (in two variants: with iso "OHA iso," and with hypertonic -- "OHA hyper" solutions of sodium chloride), the haemolytic test "OHL," and

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POLAND

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 10, October 1962, pp 377-383.

Coombs test "oc" in the drop modification.

Fifty heads of cattle (free of internal parasites), with a negative tuberculin reaction sampled from a tuberculosis free-herd, served as the control group. The group of 377 heads of cattle, of which 338 were positive to the tuberculin test and 39 showed no results, was slaughtered in the abattoir and sectioned. Depending on the anatomopathological changes, the investigated material was arranged in a number of groups, out of which only one (II) was separated as one invaded with parasites. In 26 out of 110 cases, distomatosis pulmonum was confirmed. It seems that the Coombs test does not exhibit sufficient activity and specificity when compared with the tuberculin test and with the postmortem picture. A very interesting observation was made: there is an effect of the invasion and localization (lungs) of the parasites on the non-specific reactions of the Coombs test. The authors con-

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POLAND

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18,
No 10, October 1962, pp 577-583

cluded that the Coombs test is of no value for routine diagnosis, and that the influence of parasites should be investigated in detail. These investigations will be made on more numerous material than that employed by the authors in the present study. (Authors' English summary).

POLAND

Author: WAWRZKIEWICZ, Janusz, Chair of Veterinary Microbiology (Katedra Mikrobiologii Weterynaryjnej) of the WSR [Wyssza Szkola Rolnicza, Higher School of Agriculture] in Lublin (Director: Docent, Dr. Tadeusz JASTRZEBSKI).

Title: "Diagnosis of Swine Fever Using Some Serological Reactions."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18,
No 10, October 1962, pp 584-587.

Abstract: Despite the discovery of the virus nature of swine fever already in 1903, no convenient test for the diagnosis of this disease has yet been developed. The author reviews the history of the attempted tests and their failure, due to nonspecificity or other shortcomings. Most promising of these seemed the agglutination reaction with agar gel, and the author investigated two variants, the precipitation reaction with agar gel and "AWB" agglutination of virus coated bacteria). The author sum-

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Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18,
No 10, October 1962, pp 384-387.

summarizes reagents, procedure, and results, and concludes
that neither solve the problem.

[Full report of this investigation will appear at a
later date in the DD Section of Annales UMCS].

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POLAND

Author: SANOL, Stefan, Dr., General Epizootiology Labor-
atory (Pracownia Epizootologii Ogólnej) of the
Veterinary Institute (Instytut Weterynaryjny) in
Pulawy; (Director: Prof. Dr. Stanislaw KRAUSS).

Title: "Control of Rabies in Wild Animals."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18,
No 10, October 1962, pp 388-391.

Abstract: Methods of control of rabies in wild animals
must include also consideration of biological conditions
and the mode of living of the separate species of animals.
In the case of rabies of foxes, which are the main rabies
transmitters among the wild animals in Poland, effective
results have been obtained by isolation of the infected re-
gion (prohibition of hunting, excursions, collecting of
forest fruits, etc.) and the annihilation of animals,
mainly carnivores, in the endangered region (collective
and individual hunts) to form a belt free from animals.
Cats and dogs roaming the endangered region should be
liquidated, and other dogs should be prophylactically
vaccinated. This method ensures control of rabies of wild
animals in the region in the course of six months. (Author's
English summary).

POLAND

Author: LIPNICKI, Janusz, Dr.

Title: "Zoonoses in Poland."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18,
No 10, October 1962, pp 391-399.

Abstract: Following a discussion on the problem of zoonoses and on the Polish veterinary and sanitary regulations concerning the control of these diseases, the author presents a review of zoonoses in Poland following World War II. Glanders and sporadic cases of psittacosis, Q fever, and brucellosis of pigs and sheep were radically eradicated by the slaughter of diseased and suspect animals. At present, only sporadic cases of anthrax, rabies, mycosis favosa and cerumen mycosis, leptospirosis, scarlet fever, tularemia, and listeriosis are recorded. Brucellosis of cattle, swine erysipelas, echinococcosis, cysticercosis, and taeniasis do not present a serious problem. In human beings, a more serious problem is tuberculosis, salmonellosis, and trichinellosis (when the infection is

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Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18,
No 10, October 1962, pp 391-399.

0.013 percent of pigs slaughtered). In animals, such a problem is created by tuberculosis of cattle, which is radically and gradually being eradicated by directing the infected animals to slaughter (compulsory control in defined areas), salmonellosis, and the time and again occurring centers of foot and mouth disease penetrating to Poland from the neighboring countries.

Besides the named zoonoses, there were recorded cases in human beings of spring-summer tick encephalitis, and sporadic cases of balantidiasis and cat scratch fever. (Author's English summary).

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POLAND

Author: SZULC, Marcin, Dr., Chair of Animal-Products Hygiene (Katedra Higieny Produktow Zwierzezych) of the Veterinary Division (Wydzial Weterynarii) of the SGGW [Szkola Glosna Gospedarki Wiejskiej, Main School of Rural Hygiene] in Warsaw; (Director: Prof. Dr. Jan HAY).

Title: "Determination of the Level of Radioactive Contamination of Tissues of Slaughter Animals in 1960."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 10, October 1962, pp 599-603.

Abstract: Muscular and hepatic tissues of young cattle bred in different parts of Poland were examined. The Total artificial beta radioactivity was determined. As a result of these examinations it was found that the mean radioactive contamination of the raw tissues were: for muscular tissue -- 0.18 percent per gram, and for hepatic tissue -- 0.66 percent per gram (Author's English summary).

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POLAND

Authors: BUSIEN, Zenon, Dr., WACHNIK, Zenon, and ZUCHOWSKI, Adam of the Chair of Epizootiology (Katedra Epizootiologii), Veterinary Division (Wydzial Weterynarii), WSR [Wyssza Szkola Rolnicza, Higher School of Agriculture] in Wroclaw (Director: Prof. Dr. Tadeusz SOBIECH) and the Chair of Pharmacology (Katedra Farmakologii), Veterans Division, WSR, Wroclaw (Director: Docent, Dr. Tadeusz GAREULINSKI)

Title: "Intoxication with Cichorium intybus Roots in 2-3 Year-Old Heifers."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 10, October 1962, pp 603-605.

Abstract: A case of intoxication with Cichorium intybus roots in 2-3 years old heifers is described. The symptoms of intoxication, in the form of diarrhea, loss of appetite, increased thirst, paralysis of the extremities, and ptal-

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Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18,
No 10, October 1962, pp 603-605

ism appeared five days from the start of feeding the roots in an amount of 18 kilograms daily per animal. Two heifers died and two were slaughtered because of the severity of the cases. Postmortem examinations showed inflammation of the alimentary tract, slight oedema, and congestion of the liver, kidneys, and lungs, as well as petechiae in the endocardium. After withdrawing the chicory roots from the diet, and following treatment, the symptoms of intoxication subsided within a few days (Authors' English summary).

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POLAND

Authors: KWIATKOWSKI, Tadeusz, Dr., and NIKOLAJCZUK, Maria, Chair of Internal Diseases (Katedra Chorob Wewnętrznych), Veterinary Division (Wydział Weterynaryjny), WSR [Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza, Higher School of Agriculture] in Wrocław (Director: Prof. Dr. Bronisław GANCARZ).

Title: "Diaphragmatic Hernia in a Mare."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18,
No 10, October 1962, p. 605.

Abstract: Case is described for mare brought in with severe abdominal hunger pains which did not respond to treatment. Postmortem disclosed intestine-constricting diaphragmatic hernia resulting from neglected case of broken ribs. It is recommended that animals who do not respond to usual treatment for symptoms of starvation be more closely examined.

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POLAND

Author: JAKUBIK, Edward, PZLZ [Powiatowy Zakład Leczenia Zwierząt, Powiat Animal Hospital], Gdynia.

Title: "Surgical Treatment of Perforated Rectum in Cow."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 10, October 1962, p 606.

Abstract: Successful treatment of this, usually fatal disease is described.

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POLAND

Authors: MAJKUT, W., MARGINKOWSKI, K., RAULUSZKIEWICZ, S., SAMBORSKI, Z., and STEHLIK, Z., Chair of Obstetrics and Pathology of Reproduction (Katedra Pielęgnictwa i Patologii Rozrodu), Veterinary Division (Wydział Weterynarii), WSR [Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza, Higher School of Agriculture], Wrocław (Director: Prof. Dr. Alfred SENZL).

Title: "Observations on the Action of Phenactil in Preparing Bitches for Anaesthesia in Obstetric and Gynecological Treatment."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 10, October 1962, pp 607-609.

Abstract: Preliminary report on investigations on the use of Phenactil (Chlorpromazine) to prevent post-operative shock in gynecological surgical cases in bitches. Materials, procedure, and results are given. Conclusion: Whereas chlorpromazine administered intramuscularly causes

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Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18,
No 10, October 1962, pp 607-609.

undesirable side effects, it prevents post-operative shock when administered intravenously, and does not cause any ill effects even when administered in large doses.

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POLAND

Authors: CEMPEL, Tadeusz and KRZYŻANOWSKI, Jan, Obstetrical Clinic (Klinika Położnictwa), Veterinary Division (Wydział Weterynaryjny), WSR [Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicwa, Higher School of Agriculture], Lublin (Director: Docent. Dr. Stanisław TARKIŃCZ [Kurator]).

Title: "Value of Tobacco Bag Suture in Treating Vaginal and Preventing Uterus Prolapse Following Parturition."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18,
No 10, October 1962, pp 609-611.

Abstract: The authors give a brief history of the procedure, report on the technique and postoperative treatment applied by themselves in 65 cases on cows, and list the merits of the procedure.

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POLAND

Author: POBOORSKI, Wieslaw, Chair of Zoohygiene (Katedra Zoohigieny), WSR [Wyssza Szkola Rolnicza, Higher School of Agriculture], Lublin; (Director: Prof. Dr. Alfred CHORKOWSKI).

Title: "Studies of the Microclimate of the Piggery Taking into Consideration Gas Contaminations."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 10, October 1962, pp 612-613.

Abstract: Aim of the work was to examine the microclimate of the piggery taking into consideration the influence of the macroclimate. The component factors of the piggery microclimate (temperature, humidity, cooling, and CO_2 , NH_3 , and H_2S concentrations) were subjected to analysis. Factors of the macroclimate outside the piggery (temperature, humidity, and cooling) were examined simultaneously. Measurements were taken in four cycles (May, September, and November 1960, and March 1962) lasting 4-5 days.

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Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 10, October 1962, pp 612-613.

and nights each. The apparatus of Janewski and Kuipinski were used for gas measurements, the temperature and humidity were determined with the aid of the Assmann psychrometer, and the dry catathermometer was used to determine cooling. Determinations were always made in the same spots, inside the piggery at 20 and 210 centimeters above the floor, and outside 150 cm above ground.

Results indicate that there is an interdependence between the numerical values of the temperatures, humidity, and concentrations of CO_2 at the floor and at the ceiling. It was found also that the external parameters (temperature and humidity) influence the corresponding internal parameters, which in the present studies were expressed by linear interdependences. (Author's English summary).

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POLAND

Author: KOPANSKI, Roman, Master engineer

Title: "Situation in Breeding Fur Animals in Poland."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Nedovyna Vetyernaryina, Vol 18,
No 10, October 1962, pp 616-619.

Abstract: Author gives data on fur animal production in Poland for the past few years. To improve production of carnivorous fur animals (mink and bluefox), Poland needs to import good breeding stock during the next two years, as well as improve facilities and operations in skin production -- above all, the introduction of cold storage facilities for feed.

As regards the herbivorous animals, nutria production should be encouraged by higher prices and shifted to individual farms, where natural food is abundant. This is also true of rabbits for the domestic market, which should be improved by importing thoroughbred stock; slaughter time shifted to the winter, and a differentiation in the price in favor of animals in the winter introduced.

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POLAND

Author: KARCISWSKI, Wojciech, Biochemistry Department
(Zaklad Biochemii), Veterinary Institute (Instytut
Weterynaryj) in Pulawy (Director: Prof. Dr. J.
SKULMOWSKI).

Title: "Attempt to Determine Free Amino Acid Content in Allantoic Fluid of Chick Embryo Using Paper Chromatography."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Nedovyna Vetyernaryina, Vol 18,
No 10, October 1962, pp 619-621.

Abstract: In chromatographic studies of allantoic fluid of 11 chick embryos the presence of the following amino acids was determined: Leucine, phenylalanine, valine, methionine, tryptophan, tyrosine, proline, alanine, treonine, glycine, serine, arginine, histidine, lysine, glutamic acid, asparminic acid, cystine, and cysteine. (Author's English summary).

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POLAND

Author: SHCHEGLOV, S. M., State Scientific and Research Oncology Institute imeni P. A. Hertzen, Moscow (1948), translated by T. JASTRZEBSKI

Title: "A Contribution to the Evaluation of the Activity and Standardisation of SEP and WBS Tissue Preparations."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 10, October 1962, pp 621-623.

Abstract: Second report on author's investigations on the standardisation of procedure and the establishment of potency standards of therapeutic preparations from animal tissue. The study covered preparation of SP and Hepatolizat from liver, SEP from bone marrow, and WBS from the spleen, with special emphasis on the possibility of utilizing bone marrow for medical preparations. Tests were made on all preparations for their general and specific biological properties, and active elements determined as a basis for potency standards. Procedures are described, results tabulated, and the author's conclusions drawn.

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POLAND

Author: JANOWSKI, Henryk

Title: "Report on Second Conference for Coordinating Veterinary Scientific and Research Work of the Member Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol 18, No 10, October 1962, pp 626-629.

Abstract: Report on conference held in Moscow 25-30 June 1962 dealing primarily with brucellosis, swine fever, and swine grippe.

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POLAND

Author: TARKISWICZ, Stanislaw

Title: "Program of Veterinary Studies in the USSR."

Source: Warsaw-Lublin, Nedvoyna Veterynaryina, Vol 18,
No 10, October 1962, pp 629-631.

Abstract: Detailed notes and tabulation of entire program of veterinary studies in the USSR, including duration, subjects, semester-hours, theoretical studies, practical projects, etc.

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POLAND

Authors: SZMUNESS, Witold and GAWRONOWA, Halina, Institute of Industrial Medicine and Rural Hygiene (Instytut Medycyny Pracy i Higieny Wsi) in Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. J. PARNAŚ) and the Województwo Sanitary and Epidemiological Station (Wojewódzka Stacja Sanitarne-Epidemiologiczna) in Lublin (Director: Dr. Cs. HOROCH)

Title: "Preliminary Investigation on the Epidemiology of Infectious Hepatitis in the Województwo of Lublin, With Particular Reference to Rural Areas (1955--1959)."

Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 389-394.

Abstract: An epidemiological study has been made of 8950 cases of infectious hepatitis registered in the województwo of Lublin during 1955-1959. The indices of incidence rose 4.5 times those of 1955. The average number of cases of

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Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 389-394.

infectious hepatitis during the period of three years was higher than that of all other infectious intestinal diseases put together.

Incidence indices for the population of the województwo of Lublin are markedly lower than in other województwa in Poland, especially the urbanized and industrialized regions with a large percentage of urban population. Infectious hepatitis is a disease of urban type. Over half the total number of cases of infectious hepatitis occur among the urban population. Although the rate of increase in morbidity in the country is higher than in the town, yet the level of occurrence among the urban population is three times as high (1959: town -- 39.0 percent, country -- 13.8 percent). In recent years it has been noted that there is a tendency for the indices of occurrence to become evened out in particular parts of the województwo, and there is less difference between the epidemiological conditions in various districts, especially suburban settlements and vil-

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Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 389-394.

lages remote from towns. Evidence of this is given by a certain integral epidemic progress in infectious hepatitis. Increased morbidity in the country is a result of the spread of infectious hepatitis over a larger area (in 1955 occurrences were recorded in a total of 217 villages, but in 1959 in 773 villages), and a focal intensification in particular villages (at present 80 percent of all cases have a focus character). The incidence curve for epidemic infectious hepatitis shows a rise in the autumn-winter (November--December). It follows by 1--2 months the peak for intestinal typhus and poliomyelitis, suggesting a shorter incubation period for the latter diseases. 60.6 percent of all cases are for children under 15, showing an index of incidence for children of school age 5--6 times greater than for adults. Incidence among children in the 5--15 year group is higher in rural than in urban areas (rural -- 53 percent; urban -- 39.8 percent), and the corresponding percent in adults lower. Some groups were

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Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 389-394.

studied for incidence among the sexes: Incidence is higher for girls than for boys in the 5--10 age group, whereas after the age of 15, the incidence for males is higher than for females. No explanation for these facts is available at present. (Author's Russian summary).

POLAND

Author: RODZIERWICZ, Jerzy, Dermatology Clinic (Klinika Dermatologiczna) of the AM (Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy) in Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. C. RYLL-NARDZEWSKI) and the Department of Hygiene (Zaklad Higieny) of the AM in Lublin (Director: The late Docent, Dr. J. DANIELSKI).

Title: "Hygienic Conditions in Occupational and Skin Diseases of Polishers in the Wood Industry (Based on Study in Selected Factories in the Lublin Wojewodztwo)."

Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 394-396.

Abstract: The author discusses the pathogenesis and clinical picture of polishers' eczema. Out of 80 polishers, past or active eczematous changes were determined in 50. Special consideration should be given to hygienic work conditions and to personal prophylaxis in order to avoid this occupational dermatosis. (Author's English summary).

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POLAND

Authors: RYLL-NARDZEWSKI, Czesław, ZOLNIKOWICZ-RODZIERWICZ, Helena, MICHALSKA, Irena, and BRYCOWA, Rosalia, Dermatology Clinic (Klinika Dermatologiczna) of the AM (Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy) in Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. Czesław RYLL-NARDZEWSKI) and the Wojewodztwo Outpatient Clinic for Skin and Venereal Diseases (Wojewodska Przychodnia Skorno-Wenerologiczna) in Lublin (Director of Section for Combatting Mycoses (Referat Zwalczenia Grybic): T. MICHALSKA)

Title: "Epidemiology of Mycosis in the Wojewodztwo of Lublin."

Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 396-399.

Abstract: The increase in the number of mycotic infections in recent years has become an important problem both from the epidemiological and the economic standpoints. Statistics for the years 1954-1959 show a renewed rise in the

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Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 396-399.

incidence of mycosis in 1958 and 1959.

In 1954, there were 213 cases of mycosis recorded in the Lublin districts, 367 in 1955, 716 in 1956, 423 in 1957, 501 in 1958, and 707 in 1959.

Control examinations of children and mothers of affected children were carried out in districts where endemic foci of mycosis were suspected to exist. Scalp changes of a superficial mycotic character and provoked by the fungus *Trichophyton violaceum* were found in adult women, the mothers of the affected children.

By calculating the averages of our three-year's study, we have found that *Trichophyton gypsum* can be cultured in 70 percent of cases, *Trichophyton violaceum* in 16.6, *Trichophyton crateriforme* in 3.6, *Microsporon* in 5.2, and *Achorion Schonleini* in 3.6 percent of the cases. (Authors' English summary).

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POLAND

Authors: RODZIEWICZ, Jerzy and WLODARCZYK, Stefan, Dermatology Clinic (Klinika Dermatologiczna) of the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. med. Czesław RYLL-NARDZEWSKI).

Title: "Suppurative and Occupational Skin Diseases in Metal Workers."

Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 399-403.

Abstract: From the observation of working conditions and treatment of metal-workers in Lublin from 1954 to 1959 inclusive, the authors have found that the incidence cross-section differs between the newly-erected or expanded and the old metallurgical plants. Suppurative skin diseases constitute the largest number of cases, while eczematous or eczematoid changes occur more seldom and constitute about 6 percent of all skin diseases.

Suppurative and occupational skin diseases constitute 10--14 percent of the total number of cases in the plants

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Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 399-403.

under discussion, and the number of working days lost in consequence is about 10 percent of all those occasioned by other diseases.

In prevention, particular emphasis should be laid on the teaching of hygiene and the raising of the qualifications and culture of the workers.

The use of protective creams is difficult. Selieski's Cream No 2 has been tried on moulders, and Selieski's Cream No 1 in automatic workshops, but it was not found that these had any effect in reducing the number of cases of suppurative and occupational skin diseases.

As one of the most important factor in prophylaxis, the authors recommend the treatment of diseases which may be the cause of occupational dermatoses (seborrhoea and seborrhoeic diseases, excessive sweating, hyperkeratotic conditions, etc.). (Authors' English summary).

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POLAND

Authors: STOJALOWSKA, Wanda, JARNICKA, Halina, and STANIOS, Wladyslaw, Department of General Biology (Zaklad Biologii Ogolnej), the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. H. JAWLOWSKI).

Title: "Attempt to Combat Threadworm Infection in the Children's Tuberculosis Department (Oddzial Gruzielosy) in Kazimierzowek."

Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 403-407.

Abstract: In the Children's Tuberculosis Department in Kazimierzowek near Lublin, observations have been carried out for fourteen months on the possibility of eliminating threadworm infection when there is a constant influx of children. Diagnostic examinations showed that 57.4 percent of the children were infected. In the first stage, a ten-day cure with "Vermitez" was carried out. At the same time prophylactic procedures were applied to limit the chances of re-

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Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 403-407.

infection of the children who have been treated, and also of infection of newly-admitted worm-free patients with ova which might survive in the environment. A drop in threadworm infection to 19.7 percent was achieved. The periodic influx of children, however, brought new cases of the infection with varying intensity, and so in the second stage, after a general seven-day cure, separate treatment of each newly-admitted child was applied together with simple hygienic procedures. By this means the percentage of infected cases was reduced to 1.6 percent. (Authors' English summary).

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POLAND

Authors: SZENCZYKOWSKI, Witold, UJDA, Jerzy, and HENCNER-BUCZYNSKA, Stanisława, Institute of Industrial Medicine and Rural Hygiene (Instytut Medycyny Pracy i Higieny Wsi) in Lublin (Director: Prof. Dr. J. PARWAS) and its Clinical Division (Dział Kliniczny) (Director: Prof. Dr. A. R. TUZKIEWICZ).

Title: "Behavior of Hemoglobin in Rural Population, in Light of Social and Scientific Work."

Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 407-411.

Abstract: Investigations were carried out on the population of four selected villages in the Lublin województwo, in order to: 1) Establish the average Hb value in healthy subjects and in the rural population as a whole; 2) To show whether (and to what degree) there exists any relation between the Hb level and sex, age, state of health, material conditions, and size of family. The material consisted of

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Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 407-411.

3759 adults, including 2170 women and 1589 men. Hemoglobin was determined by the colorimetric method, using Sahli's apparatus.

Results: 1. Average Hb value in rural inhabitants, as a whole is 77.9 percent (12.46 gram percent), for males 81.5 (13.4) and for females 78.2 (12.51). Anemia was found in 21.1 percent of those examined; it occurred more frequently in women (24.5 percent) than in men (17.7 percent).

2. The influence of age on the Hb level may be observed after the age of 50, and is shown as a gradual drop. In women the Hb level averages 2-10 percent less than in men of the same age group, but it has been observed that after the age of 60, there is a tendency for these differences to decrease mainly as a result of the fall in the Hb level in men. Material conditions and the size of the family may be taken together, since one affects the other and there is a reciprocal relation between them. In those living in favorable material circumstances the Hb value is

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Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 407-411.

found to be higher, and the percentage of anaemia lower.

Comparing the results of our own investigations with those published by Polish and foreign authors, we have come to the following conclusions:

1. The Hb level in the rural population is generally considerably lower, indirectly indicating an inadequate state of health, and directly -- insufficient nutrition.

2. In healthy subjects, the Hb value reaches the lower limits of the "textbook" physiological norm.

3. The general conviction is that the rural population should be healthier than the urban and working population; the authors, to the contrary, consider this view unfounded. (Authors' English summary).

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POLAND

Authors: KACZMARSKI, Zdzislaw, WAWRZYSZUK, Bronislaw, and WOJTKOWSKA-UMINSKA, Roza, Rural Hygiene Division (Zaklad Higieny Wsi) of the Institute for Industrial Medicine and Rural Hygiene (Instytut Medycyny Pracy i Higieny Wsi) in Lublin (Institute director: Prof. Dr. J. PARNAS; Division director: Dr. B. WAWRZYSZUK).

Title: "Investigations on Sanitary Conditions of Milk-Collecting Centers and of the Milk Itself."

Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 411-417.

Abstract: With reference to the very important problem of milk hygiene and the part it plays in the national economy, the authors carried out an inspection of eight (8) milk-collecting centers in the autumn of 1958 and in the spring of 1959 in agreement with the Lublin WZSM [Wojewodskie Zjednoczenie Spoldzielni Mleczarskich, Wojewodztwo Association of Cooperative Dairies], in order to ascertain the

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Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 411-417.

sanitary and hygienic conditions in milk-collecting centers, the degree of bacterial infection in the milk brought to the centers, and the cleanliness of the vessels used.

Investigations carried out in loco included evaluations of the hygiene of the premises, the personal hygiene of the staff employed in the center, the cleanliness of the vessels and apparatus, transport, as well as of the water supply.

Laboratory tests included evaluations of the bacterial infection of the hands of the workers, apparatus, and vessels used, as well as of the milk itself.

The milk was tested for the total number of B. coli microorganisms, and for the content of Myobacterium tuberculosis, and of brucellosis bacilli. The water was subjected to chemical and bacteriological tests.

The results, presented in the tables and figures, indicate that the milk-collecting centers inspected do not as

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Source: Krakow, Przegląd Lekarski, Vol 18, Ser II, No 10, 1962, pp 411-417.

yet have adequate sanitary and hygienic conditions for the collection of milk for further processing. In the majority of cases the milk itself did not comply with the sanitary and hygienic requirements imposed. (Authors' English summary).

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1961, 1588, 1772, 2415, 2431
1961, 1588-8

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